immigrated from Germany at the turn of the century, and because of prejudice and fear, was not able to receive a proper education. When Ron became a teacher, it was the fulfillment of his father's dreams to free himself and others from illiteracy.

Throughout his career, Ron Poplau has received many honors and awards for his work in the classroom. Most recently he has received the Wooster College Excellence in Teaching Award, the U.S. Army Outstanding Citizen Award, the Greg Parker Faculty Award, and has been twice recognized as the U.S.D. 512 Employee of the Year. But Ron Poplau's legacy goes far beyond his classroom.

Most importantly, Ron Poplau has helped thousands of students foster a lifelong commitment to community service. His Cougars Community Commitment program puts hundreds of students into the community every day to assist the poor, needy, and elderly. It has become a model for other school districts and been honored by local, state, and national awards.

Perhaps the definitive statement above Ron Poplau was offered by his colleague Beth Jantsch when she said, ''What Ron has done by the creation of this program is to leave a legacy of community care and involvement for generation to come . . . I can only believe that this will be a better world because of the lives that have been touched and by those that will carry on the torch of caring and community involvement . . . he is our shining light.''

On behalf of the people of the Third District of Kansas, I want to thank Ron Poplau for caring so much for the development of our nation's children, and for helping to strengthen our community by encouraging young people to extend their hand in friendship and service.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating Ronald W. Poplau of Shawnee Mission Northwest High School on his induction into the National Teachers Hall of Fame.

MARILYN SAVIN FOR OUTSTANDING LIFETIME CONTRIBUTIONS TO WOMEN'S RIGHTS

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

MS. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to rise today to remember and pay tribute to a Connecticut woman who, during her life, worked tirelessly to advance the rights of women. Marilyn Savin devoted nearly two decades to promoting and protecting a woman's right to choose.

Through her work with the National Abortion and Reproductive Rights Action League (NARAL), both locally and nationally, Marilyn became a leading activist in the pro-choice movement, having a particular impact in the Republican Party. As a direct result of her influence, Connecticut Republicans stand out in the nation for their support of reproductive rights—an outstanding illustration of the power of her commitment and dedication.

Indeed, Marilyn was a true leader in advancing reproductive rights, family planning, and women's health. Marilyn translated principles into action by public speaking engagements and public surveys. A women's right to choose is one that is constantly under attack. Those who fight to ensure that women maintain this right and have access to safe procedures, often put themselves in jeopardy for their beliefs. For this, Marilyn deserves our respect and gratitude.

As a longtime resident of the Town of Woodbridge, she was an active member of the Woodbridge Town Committee, Woodbridge Town Library, Planned Parenthood of Connecticut, and the National Coalition of Republicans for Choice. From these roots, she continued her campaign with Connecticut NARAL, serving on their Board of Directors and as chair of the state political action committee. Her tremendous imvolvement with the local chapter led her to serve NARAL on the national level. As a member of the Board of Directors, Foundation, Board, and the National Political Action Committee, Marilyn helped to shape the values and ideas the group continues to promote today.

Recently, the pro-choice movement sadly lost Marilyn Savin. On May 1 Connecticut NARAL will hold its 1999 Choice Celebration and Auction in her honor. This is a fitting tribute to a woman who dedicated her life and spirit to advocating the right of choice. Though her enthusiasm, energy, and commitment will be missed, the unparalleled impact of her efforts will not be forgotten.

It gives me great pleasure to stand today in honor of Marilyn Savin and join with friends, colleagues and family members as they remember this talented woman. Her dedication to this movement has truly made a difference which will be felt by women in Connecticut and across the country for years to come.

PEACE IS OUR PROFESSION

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, on April 19, 1999, I had the opportunity to address the United States Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs, Colorado. I spoke about the priority of peace as the profession of the United States military. My speech to that group is set forth as follows:

Many of you, I am sure, have been to the headquarters of the Strategic Command at Offutt Air Force base in Nebraska. Some of you, I know, will soon be joining that fine organization. The motto of the strategic command, which was for many years that of its predecessor, the strategic air command, is a simple, but profound statement:

''Peace is our profession.''

That statement expresses very well the purpose of the U.S. military. The United States does not maintain military power because it seeks to expand its rule or dominate other nations—the purpose of U.S. military power—and the reason for the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps—is to secure the peace.

''Peace is our Profession'' was especially well-chosen as a motto for the strategic air command. I know that every one of your predecessors who climbed into the cockpit of a SAC bomber had to be aware of the awesome fact that loaded on board were weapons of more destructive power than had ever been unleashed in all the wars of history that had gone before. SAC was—and the strategic command remains—the steward of the most terrible military force ever created. Because of that, it was always critically important to keep the purpose of such awful power foremost in mind—to preserve peace by remaining able to make war, for it was none other than George Washington who said, ''There is nothing so likely to produce peace as to be well prepared to meet an enemy.''

I believe the old SAC motto remains just as relevant and appropriate today as it was during the height of the cold war. But I have to say, in the wake of our experience since the cold war ended, that peace isn't quite what many people thought it would be. Sir Michael Rose, the British general who commanded UN forces in Bosnia before the Dayton agreement, put it well in the title of his recent book, which he calls ''Fighting for Peace.''

In our ambiguous, complicated, demanding global environment, it is critically important that you, who are entering into the profession of arms, consider very carefully what it means to say ''Peace is our profession.'' It is important first of all because you must understand, in your hearts as in your minds, both the great difficulty and great value of what you are doing, even when many of your fellow citizens may not always appreciate your efforts as well as they should.

Peace is difficult. It is difficult above all because it is not, as some people seem to think, the natural state of things. Peace does not just happen. Peace is not the comfortable, old rocker on the porch we would like to sink into after a hard day's work. Peace is much more like the progress of Ulysses, who sailed through storm-lashed seas only to find at each new landfall a different challenge—whether a treacherous temptation luring him from his path or an ever more devious and powerful foe.

The short history of the post-cold war era shows us one thing very clearly—that peace can only be maintained when those with the strength to do so accept their responsibility as much as possible to resist aggression, to define the rules of international order, and to enforce those rules when necessary. Peace is something that must be built anew in ever changing circumstances by the labor, the will, and sometimes the blood of each generation.

We are only beginning to see what challenges will face your generation. I hope and pray that those challenges will be, in some ways, at least, less fearsome than those your predecessors faced. God forbid we should ever again have to send our finest young people into the mechanized killing fields of the great world wars of the past century. The spread of weapons of mass destruction, therefore, makes me shudder—it is all the more important that your labor be applied to keep such awful implements from ever being used.

The great and unique challenge you face, it seems to me, is in the insidious nature of the enemy before you. In the world wars, in the cold war, in the Persian Gulf War, even in Korea and Vietnam, the enemy was apparent. Today, I think, the enemy is harder to define. Through no less dangerous, it is in some ways more difficult to grapple with because it is so difficult to see clearly. Admiral Joseph Lopez, who recently retired after serving as Commander of Allied Forces in Southern Europe, has said very wisely that ''Instability is the Enemy.''

That is a good way of defining it, above all because it serves to emphasize the importance of our military engagement, in all kinds of ways, with other nations around the world. But to understand that doesn't make it any easier to cope with. One problem, obviously, is that instability is everywhere. So in trying to cope with it as best we can, we

are working you and your colleagues much too hard. I have argued long and loudly that we need to stop doing that. For their part, your leaders in the Air Force are working diligently to reorganize the force in a way that will make things better. Even so, I can't promise you that the task of maintaining this troubled peace will be much easier in the future.

An even more difficult problem arises from the fact some instability is more dangerous than other instability. The question we all struggle with is this: How do we decide when instability is sufficiently dangerous to our long-term interests to justify putting the best of our young men and women—that is, you—at risk?

Let me tell you that no one in a position of responsibility in this Nation takes that question lightly. We have a lot of frivolous and needlessly partisan debates in Washington. But when it comes to a debate over your lives—over whether to tell you to risk your lives to defend our nation—The Congress engages the issues seriously and solemnly. We, and the President, may not always make the right decision—but God knows, we all try to.

The difficulty for you is that there are legitimate, deeply held differences of view on whether and when our interests and our principles are sufficiently at stake to justify putting your lives on the line in Kosovo or Kuwait or Korea. When the enemy is as ambiguous as instability, it is, I am afraid, too likely that your leaders will sometimes sound an uncertain trumpet. And that may lead some of you very soon—and perhaps every one of you sooner or later—to question whether the demands we are making on you are justifiable. For to affirm, in this historical era, that peace is your profession, will very likely require you to face some very profound questions about your commitment to duty and to country.

I hope that all of you will elect to stay and serve as long and as well as you are able. Let me recall for you that your predecessors have also had to face difficult personal questions. After the war in Vietnam, I know that many professional service members—at all grades—felt abandoned if not betrayed by their country. Some left the service—but many stayed, and those who stayed managed, in the end, to rebuild the American military into a force that is the best we have ever had. Inevitably you are going to face demands that will challenge your commitment. I hope you will understand that the task you are engaged in—to keep the peace—is as important to your country as the duty asked of any soldier, sailor, marine or airman who has gone before.

There is one other reason why I think you need to consider carefully what it means to say ''Peace is our Profession.'' You are part of a society in which your fellow citizens are often very assertive of their rights. Veterans are not immune to that sentiment, by the way. But that is entirely appropriate—that is, in part, what America is all about.

I was taught something, however, that becomes more brilliantly clear to me with every passing year. I was taught that with rights come responsibilities. When your forebears lifted into the air in a bomber armed with weapons that could wreak a holocaust, they were accepting a grave responsibility. When you say, ''Peace is our Profession,'' you are embracing a vocation in which you are going to bear a much larger share of the responsibilities than almost all of your fellow citizens.

The need for you to act responsibly has already been impressed upon you in many ways in this great institution. You have been held to standards of personal conduct much more stringent than those required of others of your age—or, for that matter, of your elected leaders. Let me tell you that such demands for personal responsibility, for having integrity in your personal lives, will feel as light as a single snowflake the first time you are responsible for protecting the lives of others. Responsibility is demanded in your profession because, at some time, so much will be at stake in the decisions you make.

I'm not telling you this because I am worried that you will not rise to the occasion. On the contrary, I believe that you are part of a military organization that will make you ready to do your duty well, when you are called upon. I am telling you this because I am concerned, instead, that your sense of responsibility, your sense of duty, your sense of honor will, at times, make you feel somehow cut off from the society you serve.

I want to tell you that you cannot and must not let that happen. You are a critical part of American society. You are the bulwark of this society. American society cannot carry on as a free, independent, diverse, rich society without you. But neither can you succeed without the support of the American people. You have to work at maintaining that support as vigorously as you work at any other part of your profession.

Sometimes that will not be so easy. Peace is your profession. The paradox is that the more successful you are at your profession—the more peace you bring to our country—the less you are likely to be appreciated for what you do.

The famous British poet, Rudyard Kipling, wrote a poem entitled ''Tommy'' about the treatment of soldiers in time of peace. It is written from the point of view of a British infantryman, dressed in his red coat, who was refused a pint of beer at a ''Public House,'' and he complains

''For it's Tommy this, an' Tommy that, an' ''Chuck him out, the brute!''

But its ''Saviour of 'is country,'' when the Guns begin to shoot.''

In time of war, we band together as a Nation. In time of peace—even in time of a very troubled and difficult peace—many of our fellow citizens focus on other things. It is your job to let them do that. It is your job not to let them forget you even as they focus on other things.

A great many thoughtful, well-informed people are concerned these days about what they perceive as a growing gap between military and civilian society in the United States. I, too, worry about that.

Let me be clear about this. I don't worry that the military will somehow become a renegade force, or that military leaders will defy civilian leadership. That is not a real concern to me. All of you have been imbued with the importance of civilian control of the military as part of your very souls. You have joined the military to protect our great, free society, not to try, futilely, to control it. I don't believe any group or institution can control it.

I worry, rather, that if you feel yourselves to be cut off from society, to be abandoned by it, to feel it's failings as somehow alienating—then your alienation will become a self-fulfilling reality. You will not do what is needed to ensure continued public understanding of your role and continued public support of your vital mission.

American society, for good or ill—mostly for the good—is absorbed in other things than ensuring the peace. Americans make you responsible for that great task. You have to tell them about it. You cannot afford to feel that your great responsibility makes you somehow unique or somehow deserving of support. You are deserving of support. But you have to reach out to your fellow citizens to let them know that.

How should you do that? Partly it is a matter of attitude. Don't let yourself feel cut off. Don't let yourself feel different. Don't let your ingrained sense of duty make you feel unappreciated and unhonored. If you seek public support, you will get it.

I think you should be taught that it is part of your duty as an officer in the U.S. Air Force to keep in constant touch with the community in which you grew up. When you go home, you should call up the president of the local Lions club or the Rotary club and say ''Congressman Skelton told me I ought to give you a call and let you know where I am and what I'm doing in my military service.'' You will get a great response. Your community wants to support you. Your community wants to know that you are there for them. Your community wants you to continue to be a part of it. Your community wants to understand what it is to say, ''Peace is our Profession.'' It is part of your profession to contribute to their understanding.

As you progress through your military career, it is my sincere hope that you will not only fulfill your fondest dreams, but that you will, by your service, provide the peace for our country that will allow your fellow American citizens to pursue their dreams.

Thank you for the opportunity to address you today. God bless.

A SALUTE TO FATHER JAMES VERNON MATTHEWS, II IN CELEBRATION OF HIS 25 YEARS OF FAITHFUL SERVICE AND COMMITMENT TO OUR COMMUNITY

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great honor to rise today and bring to the attention of the United States House of Representatives a man many residents in my Congressional District affectionately know as Father Jay.

Father James Vernon Matthews, II was ordained as the first Black Catholic Priest in northern California on May 3, 1974.

Born in 1948 in Berkeley, California, to Yvonne Marie Feast and James Vernon Matthews, the Reverend Matthews graduated from Oakland's Skyline High School in 1966. He received a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Humanities and Philosophy from St. Patrick College, Mt. View, California in 1970, a Master of Divinity Degree from St. Patrick Seminary, Menlo Park, California in 1973 and attended the Continuing Education Program for Doctor of Ministry (Candidate) at the Jesuit School of Theology in Berkeley, California from 1977 to 1979.

Over, the past 25 years, Father Jay has provided our community with a tireless commitment to service. He has conducted throughout the United States retreats for youth and workshops and retreats for African American Catholic vicariates and pastoral centers, participated as a team leader in Black Cultural Weekends of the Marriage Encounter Movement and most notably in 1993, conducted the St. Jude Novena at the National Shrine in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

Father Jay's pastoral service has been as: Administrator and Associate Pastor of St. Cornelius Church, Richmond; St. Cyril Church, Oakland and All Saints Church, Hayward; Associate Pastor, Saint Louis Bertrand Church, Oakland; Deacon, Saint Columba Church,